DISTINGUISHED MEN RELATE IN-TERESTING ANECDOTES.

The General Realized His Great Task -How He Vetoed Inflation Bill and Defled Mr. Blaine.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. events elsewhere in the world, which are whose association with the Republican party began with the foundation of the party, and who is father-in-law of the secretary of war, Mr. Root, and ex-Senator Warner Miller, Noah Davis, formerly was defeated by one vote in the Republican States Senate, his successful competitor having been Roscoe Conkling, and former Postmaster General Thomas L. James. It seemed natural that each one of these men, who had at one time or another known General Grant intimately, should speak of of finance some incident or recall some opinions of Grant that have some bearing upon the he could obtain light if possible which

For instance, Commodore Van Santthe British people and government to the truth that they had no petty rebellion or will probably prove to be the greatest cengenerals to obtain and to maintain.

It happened that in the midwinter of 1864-65 Commodore Van Santvoord was commodore's steamboats, the River Queen, had been chartered by the government, and the commodere was called to Fortress Monroe. After the business that called him there had been done the commandant of the fort said to the commodore that he had just received dispatches from General Sherman for General Grant. They were the first written dispatches that had come from Sherman after his capture of Savannah. "If you want to see General Grant you can have a good opportunity through acting as my messenger in taking these dispatches to him. I will give you a pilot who will take the River Queen up to City Point," said the commandant.

Commodore Van Stantvoord was, of course, greatly pleased to have an opportunity to meet General Grant, but, unhappily, the pilot ran the River Queen ashore at Harrison's Landing, just at nightfall. The dispatches for Grant were sent forward by a messenger and delivered to General Meigs, but the commodore and his friends were obliged to remain upon the River Queen all night. In the morning the steamboat got out of the false channel and went on to City Point, where one of General Meigs's assistants met the commodore and his party. He escorted the party to General Grant headquarters.

NO FINE FEATHERS. In a few moments the log hut or cabin the doorway clutching firmly the door jamb a man in a shabby uniform and wearing a slouch hat. He was looking intently at the approaching party. The commodore asked what that man was and the orderly with a half smile replied, "That is And, although the commodore had met did not recognize him in his shabby uniform and well-worn hat. Grant, however,

greeted the party very cordially. was his headquarters. A roaring fire was Grant chatted with them a little while and received through their aid the night before. that he had had from General Sherman, and spoke of the magnitude of the achievement which had at last brought Sherman his army to the scene. Upon all that been done Grant felt free to converse apparently with full expression of opinion and with the most glowing commendation for Sherman and his army. But of what was yet to be done he was, as ever, silent. at anyone was with him and sat staring intently at the fire as though his whole mind was concentrated with all its power

At last he looked away from the blazing thing." And although the expression was laconic and was merely an echo of the yet the tone in which it was said, the intense earnestness which seemed to shine through Grant's eyes as he spoke, gave to this party a full and perhaps first realization that this silent man, undemonstrative, mcdest, without any self-consciousness or heavy dignity, had a full realization of the rigantic nature of the task which he had undertaken, and in which Sherman and Sheridan had so thoroughly co-operated with him, which had for its purpose the bringing of the civil war to an end.

When the commodore had told this anecdote it was the common thought with all those who heard it that perhaps had there been a true understanding in Great Britain of the nature of the task that nation now confronts the war might not have been undertaken, or if undertaken then under different auspices and with more careful preparation.

AN OPINION OF ROBERTS. General James followed with anotheranecdote the one that Commodore Van Santvoord had just told. He said that just after the bombardment of Alexandria in Egypt General Grant, who happened at that time to be in Long Branch, came up from the Branch to New York on a steamboat in company with himself (General James.) The conversation turned on the British assault upon Alexandria, and Gen- | name is Carl Schurz." eral James asked Grant if he had met General Wolseley at any time during his tour around the world, and if so what he thought of Wolseley as a military man. Grent did not reply to the question, although General James remembered that Grant did at one time meet Wolseley, but

Grant did not answer that question he ex- Two or three weeks ago I sent off a treressed another opinion, which is singularly interesting at this time. Said he: England has got another man named Roberts who in my opinion will, if the opportunity ever occurs through war, make for himself a name that will a check or two to gladden the home with compare with that of any of England's on Christmas. Well, this morning about greatest generals. That man has a real | mail time there was a ring at the bell, and genius for command." When it is remembered that this opinion was expressed by Grant nearly twenty years ago it will

accurate was his judgment of men, at least of the military capacity of men, who were The recent widespread comment, some of it critical, of Secretary Gage in conto only a few financiers of this city any old thing, but I failed there, too. and which has never been made pub-General Grant himself said to Mr. Wales that when the inflation bill

York bank as fiscal agent for the government and also for his consultation presents, indeed, young 'uns,' I said, laugh-Grant's administration which was known tried to get a job at clerking, laboring or that was passed by the Republican Congress was brought to him for signature he felt that he knew so little of the idamental principles involved in the bill that it would require the most earnest thought and study before he felt New Year, and say no more." justified either in signing or vetoing the overwhelming and some of the strongest | century begins!"

GRANT men in the Republican party seemed to TO doom the party to defeat in the next election and probably at the next presidential election Furthermore, General Grant said to Mr. Wales in these words, as nearly as Mr. Wales can recall them:

"Blaine called upon me and almost demanded that I sign that bill. He was speaker of the House and I was bound to give careful attention to what he said. He insisted that a veto of the bill would prove the ruin of the Republican party. and that the country overwhelmingly supported that measure. He was aggressive, almost fierce, in his insistence that I sign

VETOED INFLATION BILL. General Grant said, in reply to Blaine, that while the existence and supremacy of | Springfield Republican. A day or two ago a little company of the Republican party were of the highest men who have been for years prominent importance, yet, in considering a bill of in affairs here were discussing the great this kind, there were other points of view than the interest of any party. And, fur- ness of the prevailing fashion for music, characterizing the closing days of the thermore, he was satisfied that whatever and thinks that in many cases "affectaaction he took upon the bill would be based | tion" for music should be read for "affecupon his understanding of what was the tion." However this may be, and it is an ers who were in this group were Commo- best for the Natien, and he was sure that unpleasant thing to have to charge anyone dore Van Santvoord, Salem H. Wales, would be best for the party. Blaine seemed with hypocrisy, his point should be emnot to like very well the answer Grant gave him, and he was almost menacing in his attitude and in his comment

that certain men of recognized authority experience in the world of finance meet him at some convenient place, since chief justice of our Supreme Court, who he desired to ask some questions which it is? Yet Mr. Henderson says that "to answer. Immediately arrangements were caucus as the party's candidate for United | made for a meeting at the Union League Club. General Grant came over to New some of whom had been of the utmost assistance to the government in a time of great financial peril during the civil war lent endurance of they know not what in

he desired to ask some questions so that sible.' momentous war that Great Britain is now | would enable him to come to a correct judgment with respect to the so-called in-flation bill. For four or five hours he sat in not because they wish to stand well with the center of this group listening with in- their friends, but because they feel that voord said that the sudden awakening of | tense earnestness to every opinion that was expressed, now and then asking questions. for the purpose of getting information. But insignificant hostility to subdue, but what in all his questioning he revealed to no one of these men whether he had or had not in the concert room. This attitude is far come to any determination respecting his from unworthy, though it is often unwiseflict in all English history, at least within action upon the bill. They were all amazed by adhered to. The fact may as well be 200 years, suggested the clear understand-ing of the gigantic nature of our civil war, cially as he confessed that he had no unwhich Grant was one of the first of our derstanding of the details of finance or them to enjoy music. They may be tone made up his mind what he ought to do, al- | the lack is simply due to an intellectual that evening. He went back to Washing- seek further for an explanation. Can weton a day or two later, wrote out the now say why one person is moved to an ecstasy movements of the quartets and symphofamous and historic veto message, using by the magic of Shakspeare's line:

> This meeting at the Union League Club Grant afterward often spoke of as something that was of pre-eminent service to the Nation and to the Republican party as well, for before he met the men who were gathered around him that evening he was inclined to accept as correct in all proba-bility the view taken by Mr. Blaine.

A LONG AFTER-DINNER SPEECH. Judge Davis was reminded by this anecdote narrated by Mr. Wales of a later ex- cause they attend in a wrong frame of perience associated with General Grant in mind. They go to a musical performance the same room where some years before he as though it were an exhibition of firehad met the New York bankers and financiers to whose counsel the country owes sit still and be dazzled. When a brilliant the veto of the inflation bill. Judge Davis | virtuoso goes skyrocketing about with says that a company of perhaps forty, double thirds of the plane, or ricochet bowsome of the members of which had shared ings and left-hand pizzicato on the violin. in that earlier consultation, invited General they are indeed dazzled for the moment, Grant to be their guest at a dinner upon but they have made no progress toward his return from his tour around the world. The dinner was served in the same room where he had met the New York bankers. When the coffee and cigars were brought operation is needed on their part; that for General Grant was asked by one of the an untrained hearer to listen to music hosts to tell the company something about his trip around the world. Every one had heard of him as a taciturn man who was believed incapable of making an address like unintelligible rhymes, but the mean-

part, no stage fright as he rose to respond to the request. It was just 10 o'clock just as a child in a German family underwhen he began. In a few moments he stands German. The adult not favored orators, absolutely absorbed. Neither Grant learn to enjoy music, but the method in nor they seemed to be conscious of any later life must be somewhat different. other thing than that delight which the perfectly spoken words gives both to him goers, is that they do not know what to They even forgot Grant's personality in the absorbing charm of his address. Judge think they understand music the percentof them had so perfectly dominated him plano recital could get an audience out of as Grant did upon that occasion. The it. Most of these so-called music lovers do thought was most lucidly expressed, and not know the first principles of the art of Grant's memoirs which have given them the sensuous side of the thing. They hear very high literary distinction was most the pretty sounds and these tickle their noticeable in this address. He had the ears. What the artistic mind of the compower of picturing all that he had seen poser has wrought for their delectation and then describing it so that it had al- | they never discover. They are of the nummost the same mental impress which the ber of those who, having ears, hear not

At last Grant sat down. Judge Davis | Ical edifice, they are utterly ignorant. Upon said to him: "General, do you know how this string the present writer harps perlong you have been speaking?" and Grant | haps to weariness, but it is the one string replied: "I should say about half an hour," and to that Judge Davis said that it would | ture must rest. Listening? Yes, and perhave been impossible for him to have given forming, too. Why, it would amaze the any estimate of the time had he not hap- reader to learn how little professional pened to have glanced at his watch when musicians know of the artistic side of their Grant began to speak. "You have been art. Nine" out of every ten of them see "Gentlemen, it is a big And when Judge Davis told the other lies behind the structure of a composition members of the company that Grant's is lost to the average musician. speech had occupied two hours almost every one was incredulous, not having had | lence of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is any sense of the lapse of time. So that in the large proportion of its members who fact he really seemed to have been speak- have artistic insight. ing but a few moments.

"And this was the man," said Judge Davis, "who was proclaimed everywhere as the silent man, the maker of aphothegms and of laconic utterance, who was the ears and try to grasp some inner meanincapable of making a speech." Commodore Van Santvoord narrated an-

other anecdote that may have some timely significance. He said that Grant was are sorely baffled because they do not speaking one day of the vast difficulties that he met with in the Eastern Tennessee campaign at one time, in connecting | wrong thing. They expect music to tell the army with its base of supplies. He | them a story, something definite, something had been compelled for some days to concentrate all his energy upon that problem, and at last was rejoiced to learn that the danger had been wholly overcome. Just as he had received reports one morning, showing that the army and its base of supplies were in full and well-protected communication, there rode up to his tent an officer of the rank of brigadier general who began to criticise, even to demand, explanation of what had been done. Grant heard him patiently and at last

said to him: 'All these things were done to put our army in communication with its base." But the brigadier general continued, in violation of etiquette, at least, to make strong criticisms and protests. "He was a reformer then," said Gen. Grant, "and he is a reformer now. And his

Woes of the Author.

Philadelphia Resord.

"Don't ever try to keep a wife and three or four youngsters by being an author.' said one of those persons yesterday. "It's forgot whether that meeting took place in a hard life and the suspense in the matter Great Britain or India. But if General of submitted manuscripts is unbearable. mendous batch of stuff-a novel to one house, a short story to another, a Christmas ballad to a third and a fairy tale to a the natural craving to know "what it is child's magazine. I thought for sure some of all this would be accepted and I'd have then my youngsters began to crow and laugh like all possessed. 'Oh, papa!' they shouted, rushing in on me where I sat be the more impressively understood how writing jokes dismally, 'look at all the nice | presents old Kris has sent you!' And they flung into my arms-what I had dreaded from the first-the novel, the short story, the poem and the fairy tale, together with a batch of newspaper editorials that had nection with the appointing of a New been kept so long I was beginning to be sure at least of their acceptance. with New York financiers and bankers ing as delightfully as I could, and then I suggested to Mr. Wales an incident in put on my coat and hat and went out and

Wouldn't Think of It.

Washington Star. "It's no use," said Mr. Blykins, "I won't

speak to him any more. He's too contro-"You might simply wish him a happy

"Wish him a happy New Year! And start measure. The political pressure was another argument as to when the next

UNDERSTAND MUSIC

SOME INSTRUCTIONS TO THOSE WHO ARE NOT MUSIC LOVERS.

But if They Can Get Enlightenment by Following Directions They Are Remarkable Persons.

W. J. Henderson, the capable musical writer of the New York Times, is somewhat skeptical in regard to the genuincphasized, that those who do not care for music ought to have the courage to say so. Grant at once sent to New York to ask It is no disgrace not to care for music. or for poetry, or for novels, or for the theater. Why should anyone suppose that they, in all probability, would be able to note the attitude of the so-called music lovers one would think that only those who had melodic hysteria were fit to be York and met at the club about forty men, sought as acquaintances. And so there grows up a class of persons who sit in siand all of whom had earned fine reputa- order that they may have the friendship or distant approval of those who seem to General Grant said to these men that understand what to them is incomprehen-

This does injustice, however, to the large there is a world of pleasure from which not in any argumentative way, but solely they are debarred, but which may be opened to them if they sit long enough deaf, though the defect is not so common in New England, could hardly do better these men could tell whether Grant had as is popularly supposed. More frequently and emotional make-up, which is not was made perfectly clear to him during affected by melody, and it is useless to the argument which seemed to him to justi- Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet

fy the vetoing of the bill, and sent it to Congress without having consulted any while another person of equal intelligence, refinement and culture finds it simply dull and uninteresting? No more can we say why one person is captivated by the tone of a violin, 'cello or clarinet, while to another it is merely the scraping of rosined horsehair over catgut, or the squeaking of a reed.

NO MEANING TO THEM. And yet it is probable that many people get no good from their concert-going beunderstanding music, and a great sonata bores them as much as ever. The trouble is that they forget that intellectual cowhich is built up in lofty patterns is like listening to a poem in a strange language. Pleasing tonal effects may strike the ear, ing eludes the mind. Now the child who is But there was no hesitation on Grant's reared in a musical family comes to underhad every one of that company, some must attain the same end by a different whom were men distinguished as route. It is probably never too late to

The truth with many untrained concert-"Now the truth is that of those visible presence of a painting would have | Of the elements of design, of the harmonic

He adds that one reason for the excel-TRY TO GRASP.

But other more serious-minded hearers, who are not content with mere tickling of ing in music which may justify them in devoting time and effort to its comprehension know what to look for, or look for the that they can "carry away with them." They hear a sonata and ask a musician what it means, what the composer was trying to express by it. The musician probably shrugs his shoulders and turns the conversation to an easier channel. And the strenuous beginner goes away feeling that hearing music is like listening to nursery rhymes of the

Dickery, dickery, dock, The mouse ran up the clock, variety, or looking at paintings that were mere color schemes, with no picture. Read Charles Lamb's delightful "Chapter on Ears," and you will find this state of mind most vividly set forth by a music hater. Now, the unmusical person who wishes to become a music lover, and the transition is often quite feasible, ought to bear in mind a few fundamental points. In the first place, music must be divided into three general classes-

First-Music with words. Second-Descriptive music without words (programme music.) Third-Absolute music without words. In vocal music the words announce a seniment which the music reinforces and songs are more popular than instrumental music. The unmusical hearer has satisfied about." In descriptive instrumental music the same end is served in a degree by a "programme" which the music follows. It may be such a crude programme as in the popular brass band selections describing a clatter of machinery, the passing of processions, etc., or a clever bit of tone painting like Saint-Saens's "Dance or Death" or Omphale's "Spinning Wheel." The innumerable storm pieces are examples of this sort. Such music may be of high intrinsic value, or trash written to appeal to the popular demand for a tangible story. In either case for, though if in his experience he expects too realistic a transcript of life he is bound to be disappointed. If he wants to hear steam engines and thunderstorms he had much better hunt up a real steam engine and listen to a real thunderstorm, for music has nothing to tell him on these sub-

INSTRUMENTAL PROBLEM. But the real crux comes in the case of absolute instrumental music, music and nothing but music. How can a mere succession of unlabeled tones give any meanasked again and again by intelligent people. Wagner's great music dramas they low should find it?

can understand to have a sublime meaning, but what meaning can there be in a Bach organ fugue or a Beethoven symphony? The musician is apt to be short with such inquirers. The fact is that he has no answer to give. The only answer is the music. It is precisely because it expresses the things that cannot be put into words that music has become the great and potent art that it is. If a sonata could be put into words it might as well be made a short story or a poem in the first place. Intellectual people sometimes say that music is not intellectual because it has no meaning as expressed in words. This is giving too narrow and distorted a sense to "intellectual." The inventor who constructs out of thousands of parts a complex machine which does the work of hundreds of men, the chemist who deals with new-found substances to which no lexicographer has given a name, might find it difficult to record his mental operation in words, but the work is none the less intellectual. And the same is true of the musical composer. Moreover in these days of improved psychology it is no longer possible to cut off the emotions and the esthetic sense and treat them as different organs from the intellect, and to restrict the latter to merely ratiocinative processes. Music proves nothing, to be sure, perhaps it tells us nothing, but in the broader sense it is intellectual in a high degree. Mr. Henderson well says: In music the art lies in the music itself. Music must ever be studied from within, not from without. As it is the absolute product of the human intellect, having no prototype in nature or life, it can be cognized only by the human intellect. The pretty melody may give pleasure, the ear may be ravishe by the multifold sweetness of the orchestral sound, but the esthetic organism which constitutes a work of art is completely lost unless one listens with

DEMAND TOO MUCH. The problem is to get habitually seriousminded people, who seek "inner meanings" in Browning, and want to find a moral lesson in everything, to feel this. They are the people who worry the musical propagandist. They are prone to demand of music what it is not in the power of music to give and to miss not only the simple pleasure of tone, but the intellectual joy of the realization of a noble and beautiful design. It may be suggested that such persons often first really enter the realm of music by means of music which is profound and sublime. Many who find the "sonata form" tedious, prolix and meaningless yield to the spell of a solemn Beethoven adagio. Here is something positive -a profound emotion expressed in a manner which moves the hearer as would be impossible with words. Hearers of this than to take a course in the slow movements of the Beethoven sonatas, especially the noble large of Op. 10, No. 3, and the corresponding parts of the "Pathetique" and the "Appassionata." Also the slow

When the note of sublimity has been mastered, the varied gamut of musical expression, from grave to gay may be more confidently essayed, with the hope of deriving equal pleasure. But the main thing to expect, and here some of the popular books on "How to Listen to Music," "How to Understand Music," etc., may have their value. Better still is to go to a competent teacher and get lessons not in piano playing or singing, but in music. With a amount of concert-going, any person not gree of artistic feeling should quickly come of music, and derive real pleasure from the that one must begin with so-called "popu-Beethoven and Wagner they may recognize master intellects, even while the details be of this kind. And the serious and thoughtful people are those that the musical propagandist would specially like

RECOLLECTIONS OF MOODY.

He Was a Man Who Insisted on Having Things Done. George F. Pentecost, in the Independent

In action-i. e., in the thick of a great religious campaign, he was something of a tween him and the able secretary and man-Paton. It was 11 o'clock on a Saturday week and he wanted fresh tickets ready in time to distribute to his five thousand next (Sunday) morning at .he 7 o'clock workers' meeting. "Paton," said he, informing him of his change of plan, "I want the workers' meeting to-morrow morning.' ble?" asked Moody. "Why," replied Paton, "this is Saturday and Ho'clock. All the printing establishments close down work at Mr. Paton looked blankly for a moment at, printing establishment. I do not know how it was managed, but the 50,000 tickets were distributed the next morning to his 5,000 tions in force. According to the present which has been taken from the mines hard-Once in a critical time, during the early building operations up here, Mr. Marshall his general superintendent, said that it was absolutely necessary before the end of the week that a large sum of money be had. That afternoon Mr. Moody took train for New York. He came back the next day with the money. He did not borrow it. Moody, of all men I ever knew, could do things, and he did them. As I heard one of his close friends only yesterday say, "He always got there." "And Abraham went forth to go into the land of Canaan; and into the land of Canaan he came. That was characteristic of Mr. Moody. What he went forth to accomplish, that he

A Girl's Predicament.

Washington Post. "I had a most horrible experience yesterday," said the girl with the chinchilla hat. "You know I went shopping Friday with Marguerite to get a thing or two I'd forgotten to get before. You know how it is when you go down town like that to buy just a thing or two. I had a \$10 bill when I left home. When I was ready to leave the shop I had just 10 cents and two car tickets, and I was simply famished for an | pounds may be recokoned as the average ice cream soda. Marguerite is one of those chilly girls, so I knew I was safe in asking spent on each block of ten claims during her to have some with me. "'Goodness gracious!' she said, wouldn't take an ice cream soda to-day for

a farm, but I'll go with you and wait for you can bear the thought of one such a day | months of their ownership. This is equivaas to-day.' "Well, we went in and we marched up to the counter and I put on a look of rare pleading, and I said: "'I do wish you'd take one, Marguerite'-I could see her shivering at the very idea. 'It would do you good. I hate to take one

"'Oh. I couldn't think of it,' said Marguerite. 'It would freeze me stiff, but if you don't want to drink alone I'll take a cup of hot chocolate.' "I thought for an instant I was going to faint. Marguerite is one of those girlswell, I simply couldn't let her know I was broke. I rose to the occasion superbly,

"'Oh, I'm so glad you'll take something. I chortled: 'it looks so-' and here I stopped short. 'Oh!' I gasped, 'I've got to go and meet my Aunt Jane. She's coming in on the-oh, I haven't a minute to lose. I can't | part, but as a journalist whose business it stop for the ice cream soda-you just take your chocolate and I'll run away. See you | to discern the right one, I do not hesitate to-morrow-yes-awful hurry-good-bye.' "And I dashed out. Talk of heart failure! If I didn't have it there at that counter, it's a sign that I'll live forever. My, but it was a close shave."

"And did your aunt come?" "She hasn't come yet," answered the girl with the chinchilla hat. "She hasn't been born yet, and all my grandparents died years ago.

Horrible Thought. Catholic Standard.

Wigg-You know Kadleigh, that awful cynic? Well, he's lost his mind. Wagg-Heavens! That's terrible! Wigg-O! I don't know"---Wagg-What! Suppose some decent fel-

GOLD MINING IN AFRICA

IT IS VERY DIFFERENT FROM THE KLONDIKE REGION.

"Reef" Gold Only Found-How It Is Located and Worked-Mining Laws-Rhodesia's i'rospects.

South African Letter in London Telegraph. Gold is found throughout the world in two distinct forms: the alluvial gold, consisting of nuggets varying from a few grains to many pounds in weight; or of gold dust mixed with the sand of rivers. This class of mine, which appeals most strongly to the popular imagination, and may be called the poor man's chance, does not exist in Africa, or, at least, no alluvial gold fields rich enough to pay the individual digger have so far been discovered. The reef gold is found disseminated in quartz formations in quantities often too small to be visible to the naked eye, and to extract it expensive machinery is required, and complicated chemical operations have to be resorted to. It takes, therefore, a long time befre practical results can be obtained.

Reef gold being the only kind which has been so far discovered in Rhodesia, I will try to explain briefly the methods which are pursued to find it and extract it. First of all comes the prospector. Anyone having taken a shilling license can prospect for gold in Rhodesia. This license gives you the right of pegging out ten claims, but the right of pegging out more claims can be secured by taking an additional license; each extra payment of £3 gives you the right to peg out ten more claims. Usually a couple of men start together, their outfit consisting of a few donkeys carrying a tent, provisions and tools. Chief among these are picks, hammers, a strong iron pestle and mortar, and pans-black iron basins, the use of which I will preserally accompanied by a few native boys, whose number varies according to their

Some prospectors have a couple of boys, while others are accompanied by as many as twenty, or even more. The party starts across country, noting carefully the ground, and whenever they come across quartz sticking out-what is called an outcrop-they pick up a sample and examine it first with the naked eye, and then with a magnifying glass. If specks of gold can be detected, or if the quartz seems of a kind likely to bear gold, a certain quantity of it is taken, crushed in the mortar until it is reduced to the finest powder, and a portion is then passed through the pan. As tone-ueaf, and gifted with a certain de- | an ordinary washing basin, with a raised rim running all around the bottom. Water is mixed with the dust, which is washed ing allowed to run out with the water. More water is then put in the pan, and the operation repeated four to six times until minds the mistake is specially fatal. In ject of this operation is simple enough. Gold, on account of its heavy weight, remains at the bottom of the pan, while the rock crushed into fine powder runs out with the water, so that should the quartz contain gold, small grains of the precious metal remain and shine on its black surface. Sometimes rich quartz is found, and out of a couple of handfuls of dust as much as a few shillings' worth of gold can be panned, but as a rule such rich quarts is but accidental and of no practical value as a test of the bulk of a reef. For centuries the natives around the Zambesi have been in the habit of collecting gold dust, which they sell to Portuguese traders, and the method by which they obtain it is almost similar to the one I have described.

BEGINNING WORK.

Having discovered a gold-bearing reef, the prospector pegs out his block of claims. To do so he plants in the ground six pieces of wood, on which he writes distinguishing letters. Each license holder has the right to peg ten claims adjoining each other, each claim being 150 feet along the reef, in the direction in which it runs, and 600 feet perpendicular to it. He has then thirty days to have his claims registered at the office of the mining commissioner of

factory-for instance, if he finds that the these mines by smelting, many furnaces ties-he abandons his claim and has then Several ruins have also been discovered in the right to peg out another ten blocks of Rhodesia, the magnitude and workmanship claims. Within four months from the date of which proves that men of superior civilof registration he is bound to sink a shaft | ization either inhabited or eise occupied thirty feet deep, falling which he forfelts this part of the world a tew thousand his rights. Having sunk his thirty-foot shaft, he gives notice of the completion due the ancient workings which are found who inspects the mine, and gives him a command these miners of a past age were certificate, which constitutes his title of only able to scrape the surface of the goldlaw the holder of a block of claims must. within four months from the date of registration, have sunk a shaft or driven a tunnel thirty feet deep, in default of which | face, and, as a rule, the site of most of he must pay a penalty of £5 or forfeit his these old workings seems to have been claims. Within the year following this selected by competent men, who chose the first inspection sixty feet of further work | richest reefs. must be completed or a penalty of £10 paid, the third year sixty feet of further work must be done, and the same amount of development work has to be completed every subsequent year. Failing this, a payment of £20 has to be made to the company on the third as well as the fourth year, and the penalty is raised to £30 per annum on and after the fifth year. This applies to each block of ten claims. Any one holding more than ten claims can, however, complete the total pulsory annual work in one single for instance, if a man holding ten blocks of claims has at the end of three years sunk a shaft 200 feet deep and cut 1,200 feet of drives on one of his claims he is deemed to have completed the amount of work required by law to enable him to retain his rights over his 100 claims without payment of penalty. The company having a direct interest in the future of the mines passed this law to encourage the rapid development of the mining industry. Two cost of a foot of work, so that £60 must be the first four months, and £120 during each subsequent year; failing this a penalty of £15 has to be paid for the right of holding ten claims on which no work has been acyou while you have one-I don't see how | complished during the first seventeen

lent to a monthly royalty of 1 shilling 10 pence per claim per month, instead of 10 shillings per claim which have to be paid every month on other gold fields. Reefs sixty feet thick have been found in some parts of Rhodesia. Under the present conditions a reef of an average thickness of three to four feet which runs down to a depth of 300 feet, carrying an average of 6 pennyweights of gold (24s) to the ton of quartz can be worked at a remunerative profit. Most of the Rhodesia mines on which a large amount of development work has been done show an average far superior to this (12 pennyweights to the ton fairly represents the average), and the future of the country as a gold mining center is no longer a question of doubt. I am not a gold mining expert, and to express an opinion may seem presumption on my is to weigh the two sides of a question and to say that southern Rhodesia is sure to Frenchman's modern reading of the ol prove "a big thing," and the probability is that within a few years' time even those who have the greatest faith in the future of the country will find that results have | correspondence so much to the semblance been obtained of which they never dreamed.

MYSTERIOUS OLD MINES. Besides the reefs which have been discovered there exists in Rhodesia an enormous quantity of "old workings," mines which were worked in ancient times, but have long since been abandoned. By whom these mines were worked is and will probably remain forever a mystery. From old with right royal bounty. pottery and tools which have been found it is evident that these old workings were excavated by or under the direction of men

A FEW FACTS... ABOUT

Indianapolis



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His next step is to test the reef. For this of knowledge and intelligence superior to writer, James Howell. "Friendship," said purpose he sinks a shaft. If, after going those possessed by the present inhabitants he, "is the great chain of human society, down a few feet, the results are not satis- of the country. Gold was extracted from and intercourse of letters is one of the reef pinches, i. e., gets narrow, or if it having been found, and alongside of them less was thinking of the revelation and does not contain gold in payable quanti- ancient molds in which ingots were cast. giving of self that letters imply, opening years before us; to them are probably of the work to the mining commissioner. With the primitive instruments at their for he characteristically observed in his

> When the first stamps were erected at Hartley Hill Mr. Dawson brought to Lobengula, who had an interest in a mine, a lump of amalgam.

ly affected their value, while they are a

precious indication to the prospector, and

enable him to test the reef below the sur-

"What's that?" said the King. "Gold," answered Mr. Dawson, "coming from your mine. "Don't lie." replied Lo Ben, "as if I did not know gold! Where is the portrait of the Queen on it?"

eigns; old Lo Ben was not persuaded. I remember also finding an Indian stranded at Bulawayo in 1892; he was starving. and explained to me that he had been told that gold grew in the country, and that he would have only to dig to find sovereigns; in vain he had been digging all along the road, and had come to the conclusion that those who had told him that there was gold in the country were dars. Englishmen who tell us that there is no gold in Rhodesia

are speaking about. I have described the manner in which gold is found and extracted, as few people through which it has to pass before reaching the mint; and, considering the time required to put a quartz mine in proper working order, it will be seen that gold mining in Rhodesia has only completed its period of incubation and is just reaching | The glancing judgment of Fitz Gerald's its stage of hatching.

know as little as the poor man what they

SURVIVAL OF LETTER WRITING.

Proved by Stevenson that the Art Is

New York Evening Post. with the recently published letters of Robert Louis Stevenson was that of finding them actually existing. Men like him had not left off letter-writing then! The discovery was of itself a delight in this age of postal cards and telegraph blanks. "I telegraph, therefore I am," was a witty Cogito ergo sum. The stress of business, or paucity of ideas, is reducing current of a code language, or muttered monosyllables, that long letters, written by a busy invalid like Stevenson, come with special grace of surprise. And he was writing

Of friendship, indeed, good letter-writing is perhaps the chief sign and proof. This tion, of leisurely and self-revealing letter was the opinion of that copious letter- writing.

publishers, who shook their checks in his

face for every line he could produce. But

the heart as a key does a door, as his fa-vorite motto had it, "Ut clavis portam, sic pandit epistola pectus." This, too, was the view which Dr. Johnson took when he wrote to Mrs. Thrale that "a man's soul lies naked in his letters." Yet he was conscious that this was not the whole story, "Life of Pope" that "no transaction offers stronger temptations to fallacy and sophishe sincere friend and displayed in these delightful letters of his. A French critic speaks of them in the last number of the Revue des Deux Mondes as the very model of what a literary man's correspondence should be

For professional writers, one would think, there is special need of expanding in letters to each other, or to a ju friend. They have so mary things to say which they cannot say to the publ Pearls often decorate a letter which simply could not be cast before-well, the gentee reading public. There are forms of wicked cleverness, of Irony, of truth taught by slient laughter, which would be wasted upon the literal and unwinking devourer In vain Mr. Dawson tried to explain to of print, and which require the written him how gold was converted into sover- page and fit audience. Then there are the conventionalities, the humbugs generally agreed upon, which must be observed in decorous magazine, or book, but which your true letter writer finds a delightful i freedom in disregarding or exposing in private. This was long ago remarked by Poe, who said that the confidential talk and private criticism of literary men was vastly more illuminating than their public utterance. The reason was that, in a circle of friends, most of all in a conversation a deux, a man could not take the trouble to "mold his countenance to the lie" expected of him in print. Many a man's letters are the well in which he keeps truth. Stevenson's letters, to come back to them, frequently possess one thing in common with those of the best writers-the attractiveness of impromptu and un criticism. It is getting to be a question if this is not the very best criticism we have. letters, the happy insight in some of Keats's, Tennyson's obiter dicta, Browning's keen deliverances in his letters. Lowell's overplus of wit in his-where in works of formal criticism shall we find their equal for inspiration and solace? It was a surprising thing in Matthew Arnold's letters that they were so barren of criticism. You would have looked for much of it in the critic by profession. Yet, beyond the undisguised respect with which he analyzed his own poetical powers and rospects there was little or nothing of it to catch and fix the attention. It takes the more spontaneous natures to overflow in the unpremeditated criticism which makes the cut-and-dried article seem a poor and juiceless affair. Stevenson had some delightful splashes of the former. But the main thing is, as we said at the start, that he gives us one proof more that letter-writing has survived. The formal and stilted art may have passed away, but

the breath and joy of quick and confidential communication of friend with friend remain. It sometimes seems as if nobody but lovers kept up nowadays the practice of close and full intercourse by means of letters. Certainly as long as the world has lovers, suffering like Shakspeare from a "separable spite," it will have letters, and long and leisurely ones. The Prince of Wales, who was later George IV, them, be it remembered, a man hunted by | did his twenty-seven pages of "I-loveyous" to Mrs. Fitzherbert as the most natural thing in the world, and natural it continues to men in his condition. But to get he gave away his "copy" to his friends two large volumes of letters, like Stevenson's, with never a love letter in the lot, is a grateful renewal of hope in the persistence, even in our shorthand genera-